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TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1922



Do Your Part Today

CLOSE observers appear to be taking it
as a matter of course, that the vote in
today's Democratic primary will be extreme-
ly high. Some have predicted that hardly
more than 50 per cent of the Democratic
qualified voters of Richmond will go to the
polls. The campaign has been so quiet,
so entirely devoid of issues calculated to
arouse popular enthusiasm, they explain,
that an abnormally high vote is inevitable.
It would be most regrettable if these de-
ductions should be sustained by the Demo-
crats of Richmond today. No good citizen
should require the impulsion of a thrilling
campaign when a moment's reflection on the
obligations of citizenship will clearly dis-
tinguish the course of civic duty. No good
citizen, in fact, will hold back for ephemeral
incentives of any sort.

The true significance of this primary
election should not be missed. The business
before the Democratic voters of the city to-
day is not merely that of expressing a per-
sonal preference for a certain set of spiri-
tual values. It is primarily that of con-
siderately selecting from a field of avail-
able men those who are best equipped for
a most important public capacity. Failure
on the part of a considerable portion of the
Democratic electorate to express a choice
in this primary necessarily will mean that
our people are largely indifferent to the
matter in which the public affairs of Rich-
mond are conducted, or that these affairs
are being run in such a manner as to re-
quire only special fitness among the Demo-
crats and Republicans.

Of the attitude of 40 to 50 per cent of the
qualified Democratic voters of Richmond
as to the future of the city, it is not
likely that the future of the city for the
type of government that is essential to the
conduct of a progressive city's prom-
ises.

Europe's Economic Problem

ON the eve of his departure to Genoa to
attend the European economic confer-
ence, Foreign Minister Schuler, of Italy,
expressed complete confidence that the
arrangements will be highly satisfactory.
For the first time since the war, he says,
victors and vanquished will meet to dis-
cuss European interests. Participation in
the conference by the Germans and the Rus-
sians constitutes a factor of the importance
which is undeniable. The first discussions
will bring out the different viewpoints and
lay the foundation for the future work
which is intended to give new impulse to
the economic life of Europe.

If the representatives of all the nations
which are to participate in the conference
are like-minded in this view, it undoubtedly
will be possible for it to accomplish some-
thing substantial for European recovery.
Unfortunately, however, the German repre-
sentative, the French and British Premiers ex-
cluding the settlements of the Versailles
treaty from the discussions in any plan
of relief for prevailing conditions, it ad-
hered to, will militate against its success
from the outset. There can be no immediate
or general economic recovery in Europe so
long as the revival of German industry and
trade is prevented by the unbearable burden
of fixed reparations impossible for that coun-
try to meet. Unless that burden is dimin-
ished, all Europe must continue to feel the
consequences of its destroyed vitality in di-
minished power to recuperate in any of
its political units which are but parts of an
economic whole.

Highly significant, therefore, is the state-
ment that the neutral nations in the war,
that is, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark,
Sweden and Norway, do not feel themselves
bound by any agreement in which the
French and British Premiers may have en-
tered with respect to the exclusion of repa-
rations discussion, but will be free to take
any position they see fit. Industry in these
countries is at a standstill and as a whole
they are on the verge of bankruptcy. Hence,
they are primarily interested in the stabili-
zation of exchange so that they can do busi-
ness. With the German mark constantly
sinking because of the reparations burden,
they realize that something must be done
to stabilize this unit of value.

Professor Gustav Cassel, chief of the
Swedish delegation to Genoa, has already
outlined his program. He charges the vic-

tors in the war used their political advan-
tage to promote their economic supremacy.
He adds that the allies carried their policy
so far that "Germany is in extremes and
Germany in her downfall is carrying the
rest of us Europeans along." He says, "No
country can flourish by suppressing an-
other." That the victors are in a state of
mind where they prefer to suffer themselves
to permitting the recovery of their former
enemies, he cannot see why neutrals should
play the same game. So, if the conference
is really to accomplish anything, France and
Great Britain will have to yield on some
points of their agreement and join in a real
practical movement that will prove helpful
to all, including Germany.

Lloyd George Holds On

BY a vote approximating the ratio of 4 to
1, the House of Commons yesterday
adopted the resolution of confidence pre-
sented by Premier Lloyd George, and an-
other triumph is set down opposite the name
of the amazing political chief of the British
empire. For the moment at least, that widely
heralded resignation remains in a pocket of
his baggy trousers or his loose-fitting coat,
and the world settles back with the re-en-
forced conviction that the Welsh wizard will
continue working miracles so long as the
will to do so flourishes in his mind.

The resolution yesterday approved by the
Commons was restricted in scope to the pro-
gram for the Genoa conference. It will be
said that this represented a clever stroke
on the part of Lloyd George, especially at a
time when industrial distress presses hard
at home, when every plan for Ireland seems
its imminent danger of destruction, when
murmurs rise in distant corners of the em-
pire. Perhaps there was some cleverness
in the phrasing of the resolution; but it
will be most difficult to disprove the sound
logic of the separation. The Genoa con-
ference program constitutes a single and
fairly distinct piece of business—not un-
related to the other affairs of the empire, it
is true, but a matter requiring a separate,
far-reaching decision on national policy.
And the policy laid down by the Prime
Minister was sustained.

For all its wide press-agenting, the oppo-
sition to Lloyd George expressed itself in
exceedingly feeble terms yesterday. A vote
of 372 to 94, even with respect to one
of the less acute political issues of the hour,
does not indicate an opposition group of
terrifying power or organization. Perhaps
there will be another story when the coun-
try speaks. Perhaps the amazing Irish
Welshman is merely postponing for a brief
space the inevitable crash. Forecasting is
a hazardous game when it involves the pre-
sent British Premier, and yesterday's drama
in the House of Commons must have dis-
pelled whatever doubt had been felt as to
his readiness to continue fighting. And,
conceding the faults that are charged
against him, it is difficult to perceive the
gains that would be made by displacing him
at this stage of affairs in Great Britain and
in the world at large.

Out of It Good May Come

THE coal strike is now on and with as-
surance from the government that the
law will be enforced alike against violence
on the one hand and extortion on the other,
the public is not unduly apprehensive of
any serious crisis arising in the near future
to menace its orderly life. On the contrary,
it is not unwilling that the test of strength
between the miners' unions and the opera-
tors should be decided along lines of en-
durance, believing that such a course will
bring enlightenment on several points in
the controversy where light is much needed
to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the
whole problem of how best to establish and
permanently maintain stability and peace in
the coal industry.

In the meantime Congress, no doubt, will
get busy and endeavor at investigation to
ascertain certain facts in connection with
the operation of the industry in all of its
phases, and particularly as to profits, which
knowledge is absolutely essential to the for-
mulation of an intelligent policy by which
the rights of the public will not be sub-
verted periodically to the property imposed
in needless and wasteful conflicts between
the two interests directly engaged in ex-
ploiting this basic national and natural re-
source upon which all industrial activity is
dependent. The government is now with-
out a policy by which it can lawfully and
effectively safeguard the public interest
against the inconvenience and hardships in-
volved in these recurring disputes and out-
standing strikes. That the present strike
will bring about a grappling with this con-
dition and result in an intelligent plan for
overcoming it may be regarded as among
the certainties.

In the meantime, whatever may be the
effects of the strike upon other sections of
the country, the South will, in all probabili-
ty, suffer less from it than other sections.
According to the most recent report of the
Geographical Survey the coal production of
the Southern States for 1921 was 137,559,
000 short tons. This is a decrease, com-
pared with 1920, of 39,000,000 tons, or
about 22 per cent. The rest of the country
outside of the South during the period
showed a loss of 115,000,000 tons, or over
25 per cent.

While the South's production last year
about equaled that of 1914, there was a
decrease in the coal production of the rest of
the country outside of the South in 1921
compared with 1914 of 13,750,000 tons, or
over 3 per cent," says the Manufacturers'
Record. "Notwithstanding the lessened
coal production last year, the South is pro-
ducing about 25 per cent of the country's
output as compared with about 24 per cent
in 1914." Part of the good showing in
the Southern coal industry is due to the
fact that most of the mines are nonunion
territory and were able to operate, being
free of the domination of the radical fore-
ign labor agitator. It must also be taken
into consideration that in some Southern
States the lessened coal supply does not
necessarily measure the actual loss in power
generated and consequent lessening of in-
dustry, for throughout the South, water
powers are being extended and developed,
relieving the demand for coal to the ex-
tent of the horse power thus hydro-electri-
cally produced.

In the Fifth District

THE note of optimism predominant in the
monthly survey of "General business and
agricultural conditions in the Fifth Federal
Reserve District," issued here yesterday, is
all the more convincing because of the
moderate tone and evident purpose to dis-
cover the unfavorable as well as the encour-
aging aspects of the situation. It is char-

acteristic of business reviews coming from
the Federal Reserve Board and reserve
banks that they show no trace of what might
be called prosperity propaganda; they pre-
sent the facts with all possible clarity, and
such conclusions as are offered rest upon
these facts and nothing else.

The latest survey for the Fifth District,
reduced to a phrase, is a plain record of
business progress. The fact that February,
the period covered in the main by this re-
port, is a "between seasons month" makes
it difficult to "estimate the progress made
toward normal activity"; but it is all the
more significant that during a month of
this sort "favorable signs appear to predom-
inate."

Certain important details of the record
may be mentioned. Unemployment is less-
ening; prices of principal farm products
have increased; "retail prices of clothing
and shoes are working downward to a more
satisfactory basis to the consumer"; the
textile trade outlook is reported good;
wholesale and retail trade, at least, held its
own through a normally trying month;
banking reports reflect a growing activity in
trade; building operations far exceed those
of the same period last year, and reports
generally "indicate a feeling of optimism
and confidence."

In this survey, as in others of recent date,
the point deserving special emphasis is this:
conditions are improving. That the im-
provement is in nowise miraculous, that the
situation still presents some perplexi-
ties, some retarding factors, that certain
fields of business are going ahead more
rapidly than others—these are details of
much less importance. If the people of this
country have not been completely spoiled by
the extraordinary prosperity wave of a
few years ago they will not be disposed to
murmur when every day records a step to-
ward a revival of good times. And the
progress that is now being made is healthy
and steady—February proved the truth of that.

Up With the Times

By H. O. B.
Lost—Somewhere between the State Audi-
tor's office and the headquarters of the Vir-
ginia Good Roads Association—\$8,000,000.

Some of the political wisacres say you
probably will not vote today because you
haven't become sufficiently excited. Is your
citizenship of so temperamental a nature?

"Princess Mary Arrives at Paris," says a
headline. Poor old Lascellies! He never ar-
rives anywhere, starts anywhere or stops any-
where, never says anything, does anything
or wears anything—so far as the headlines
are concerned.

Mr. Lewis declares nationalization of the
mines is the only remedy. But before we re-
sort to that, suppose we try nationalization
of the miners and operators.

Members of Congress, according to word
from Washington, will do much of their cam-
paigning this year by radio. You can hardly
blame some of 'em for wanting to use ether.

Administration spokesmen assert, with some
show of indignation, that pocketing nothing
to do with the big shake-up in the Treasury
Department. Now who could have been so
slow-down as to suggest such a motive?

A Washington correspondent announces that
Senate Democrats have decided to abandon
the contemplated attempt to remove Mr. Un-
derwood from the minority leadership. You
can trust a good Democrat to come to his
senses.

Echoes From Down Home

The United States Geological Survey is to
send a man to investigate the Brown Mountain
light. There's a possibility that he will find
something that should have been discovered
by the revenue officers.—Durham Herald.

If we get the administration's viewpoint,
a coal strike in winter is a menace to public
welfare; in the spring it is merely a difference
of opinion between operators and miners.—
Asheville Citizen.

The minimized state of the "unemployment"
condition in Charlotte is manifest in the de-
velopment that at the employment bureau
there are more calls for workmen than there
are workmen to answer the call.—Charlotte
Observer.

A house ship which recently boomed up in
the offing along the coast, is said to have
been a ship of the United States Navy. "The
world's part of it probably means that the
ship was almost enough of it to fill up a million-
aire's chest.—Wilmington Star.

It is announced that retail prices of food
decreased from 1 per cent to 4 per cent be-
tween February 15 and March 15, but, of
course, the ultimate consumer of the restaur-
ant, suffer less from it than other sections.
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Citizen, "is said to be putting 'taut pressure'
on Europe by refusing to attend the
Genoa conference. And at the same time put-
ting taut pressure on the American farmer
and manufacturer now sadly needing mar-
kets."

A chemist has discovered a way to make
milk. It was a chemist who discovered a
way to make chemical whisky, and at the same
time he discovered a way to help the grave-
diggers' union.—Kinston Free Press.

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kets."

The Durham Herald remarks: "Senator John-
son says that the chief difference between the
four-power treaty and the league of nations
was that the former bears the Republican
label, while the latter were a Democratic
badge. In some respects, Johnson is right,
except he gives too much honor to the arms
conference treaty by putting it in the same
class as the league."

The Winston-Salem Journal thinks a farce
has been enacted. It says: "If the agreements
of the disarmament conference leave this coun-
try perfectly free in every particular, as some
Senators contend, why should there be treat-
ies offered for ratification? Why should there
have been a conference?"

SEEN ON THE SIDE

BY HENRY EDWARD WALKER

I heard a bird . . .
He sat on the sill and sang.
And the stillness of life around him
Awoke the joy of his ringing rang.
He was only a little fellow
Four inches from tail to bill,
But the wonderful voice within him
Seemed the whole outdoors to fill.

He never had studied music
He never had tried to learn,
But never an artist could equal
The trills he managed to turn.
None paid a sordid admission
At the box, but the world came free,
And the song he sang at my window
Was a revelation, to me.

I have listened to birds, but never
A bird with the song he brought;
The shades of a world of music
In the sweep of his song were caught.
The masters could never equal
Nor dreamers the wonders dream
Of simple song that he sang me,
With joy in its very theme.

And now . . . now there is no music
To hold me, to thrill me through,
No song in the grandest choir
Can ever again ring true.
For I've heard a bird, and he filled me,
He sang to the heart of me,
He drew, and alas! I very much fear
He never will come again.

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.
"They ain't no mo' justice in this world," said
Charcoal Eph, moodily. "All a man got 't
do is shet he eyes an' jump an' ef'n he get
lucky he wins. Eat a prune, Mistah Jackson."

Huh!
"Are you the Editor, Sir?" "I am." "Well,
Sir, I am a poet, and—" "Deknown! Hawkin!
Here's a fellow got in here says he's a poet!
I watcha 't fire the janitor for letting that
black cat hang around and run in front of me
this morning!"

Health Talks by Dr. Brady

Murmuring Hearts.

Murmurs and rumors of murmurs are rife
in the land. It is a little murmur in your
heart? When you discover that you have
done that cook your goose, does it doom you
to a life as sweet as it is short or as sad as
it is long? Just what is a murmur between
friends?

A murmur is a musical sound which a
physician delights to hear. Brooks murmur
in poets who write romances about it, and the
rest of us know nothing but babble, babble
in brooks. Heart murmurs are not a mur-
mur for doctors who write essays and tome-
on the subject, though not such ponderous
essays and such terrible tones as the great
masters turned out a few generations ago.
The old-time doctors saved themselves con-
siderable anxiety by arbitrarily dividing all
heart trouble into "functional" and "organic."
We can't take life so easily any more. A
"functional" disease was not yet so far ad-
vanced that it seriously disabled or destroyed,
and the trouble became organic when the doc-
tor became fully convinced the patient had it.
In "organic" disease may be considered
which is not so difficult to diagnose. On
some of the most important points, it was
formerly customary to designate the condition
"organic" when a murmur was audible.

Yet a murmur is commonly heard over the
heart of an individual who has nothing more
serious than moderate anemia, and a murmur
is frequently absent in cases of unquestioned
valve leakage. The presence of a murmur in
case of valve leakage is rather a favorable
sign, the murmur being liable to disappear
when the efficiency of the heart falls below a
safe level.

No a murmur doesn't mean there is any-
thing the matter with the heart. It is noth-
ing to boast of. You can't inherit a murmur
or heart disease either, or anemia.

A good doctor may certainly detect a mur-
mur about your chest today which an equally
good doctor may not discover next month, for
the simple reason that murmurs do come and
go like warts regardless. He the doctor ever
so skillful and experienced he can form but a
tentative opinion of the vital efficiency of
your heart by merely listening with his stetho-
scope and examining the pulse. Such exami-
nation gives him clues to follow, but does
not enable him to determine whether your
heart is competent to do the work you want
it to do.

Suppose you have a murmur and it really
is produced by valvular distortion and leakage,
does that put you in the invalid class? Not
as a general rule, for with a fair chance which
you find by right living, the handicap may
be perfectly compensated by enlargement of
the heart and hypertrophy of the heart muscle.
It is well, then, to know whether you have
valvular leakage—many so affected are un-
aware of it—for if you know you are more li-
kely to live right and avoid errors which in-
jure the heart and overtax the circulation. It
is the optimistic plan to have your doctor
give you a physical examination once a year.
If he is in the pessimistic and foolish plan to wait
till you are "all in" to seek medical attention.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, April 4, 1872.)
Yesterday morning a sensation was caused
at the South Side Saw Works of Edward Boyle,
on Cary Street, by the explosion of a large
grindstone, weighing about 4,000 pounds. The
stone was revolving with great velocity when,
with loud report, it burst into many frag-
ments. One very large piece weighing as
much as 500 pounds, went through the roof.
Fortunately no one was hurt.

The monthly survey of business issued from
the Richmond post-office for the quarter end-
ing March 31 was 1,452, value \$26,275.45, paid
\$4,348, value \$68,752.14. This is \$10,000
more than ever paid in any one quarter since
the introduction of the system.

Marx Mittlehoff is now manufacturing an
elegant flag for Company D, Sidney Gray's
First Virginia Regiment. This company is now
commanded by Captain W. C. Carrington.
The good work goes on. Yesterday several
more fathers were fined by Justice White for
allowing their boys to throw stones on the
streets.

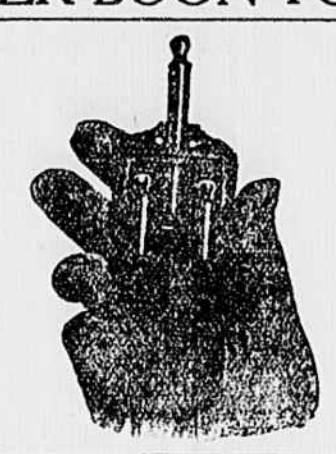
For several days a number of gypsies have
been encamped near Manchester. This nomadic
race has taken a peculiar fancy for the
town across the river. Morse will take
place from Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church
in New York tomorrow. Interment will be in
Greenwood Cemetery.

State Senator McClure, of Pennsylvania, has
gone into the Liberal Republican party and
will attend the Cincinnati convention.

TWIN ADAPTER BOON TO RADIO FANS

Many a radio fan is possessed of
two pairs of head telephones, each
of which can be plugged into a jack
of a receiver or amplifier cabinet.
But what use are two such separate
telephones if Mrs. Fan wants to lis-
ten, also? Both cannot be plugged
into the same jack at the same time.
A wide-awake manufacturer de-
cided to overcome the difficulty by
making a twin adapter, which can
be plugged into the cabinet jack and
will itself allow of the two telephone
plugs being plugged into the adapter.
The illustration shows the adapter
with its cover removed and the
method of holding two telephone
plugs at one time.

The device is very rugged me-
chanically and will stand consid-
erable abuse. The insulating material
of the adapter is a composition
called "thermoplastic," which has been
found to have very remarkable in-



ulating qualities and to be practi-
cally unbreakable. The contacting
members are powerful and lasting
and insure a most electrical contact
between the plug members and the
adapter contacts. The appearance
of the whole is very pleasing, as it
is finished in velvet black, the
plug part being brass in both sleeve
and tip.

When one pair of head telephones
is plugged into the adapter, the other
contact plugs make contact with
each other, so that the circuit
through the telephones is closed.
When another pair of telephones is
plugged into the unit for quantity
series with the first pair, and there
is little or no decrease in signal
strength. The series connection is
the proper one for the use of the
twin adapter will very prob-
ably have a host of admirers when
it is placed upon the market.

Theater to Have Radio

Colonial Theater audiences will be
given one of the first public radio
concerts staged in Richmond when
its radio station, now being installed,
is made ready for the public, a local
radio expert announced today. "No
new outfit will be one of the most
powerful and modern sets in the
city, and will throw the long-distance
concerts, lectures, news, stories and
other features all over the spacious
room."

The receiver will be one of the
variometer-variocoupler type with
two stages of audio amplification and
the largest Magnavox loud speaker
made to be used in connection with
a three-stage power amplifier to
throw the volume of sound all over
the place. It is expected that with
this apparatus and the "L" type
type serial being erected on the roof
of the theater everything capable of
reaching Virginia will be heard. The
outfit is expected to be ready within
a week or so.

What Makes Radio Work

Of the many explanations offered
as to how the radio waves travel
from the transmitter to the receiver,
a new theory was given by Profes-
sor H. A. Rowland, of the New York
radio authority in England, before
the Royal Society of Arts. His ex-
planation was that there is a highly
conducting layer in the upper por-
tions of the atmosphere, in which
the component gases are hydrogen
and helium. The conductivity of
this layer is probably due to free
trifled dust which comes to it from
the sun, from which it is repelled
by the radiation pressure against the
earth's surface. This dust is a con-
ducting layer guides the radio waves
around the earth and prevents them
from escaping into space.

MINERS ARE OUT FOR LONG PERIOD, LEWIS DECLARES

(Continued From First Page.)

those controlling a substantial ton-
nage, I mean, I shall advise the
United Mine Workers—and I think
they will take my advice—to nego-
tiate with them for a new contract."

No Government Control Now.
Short of a new contract, he added,
miners and operators conferring by
districts would "just be talking—
doing no good." In speaking of the
general conditions of the industry,
Mr. Lewis referred for the most part
to bituminous matters in view of the
wider scope and importance of that
industry. Although the United Mine
Workers "stood for nationalization of
coal mines, he said, "adequate assur-
ance to property owners involved."

He claimed "government ownership
as impossible at this time."
"Miners know that they can't home
to get more than 215 days' work a
year as things stand," he declared,
and that part-time operation tends
to increase its scope year after year.

Loath as some people are to admit it,
difficulties in the coal industry, private in-
dustry cannot work out this problem,
regularize employment and stabilize
outputs, it may be necessary for gov-
ernment to assume the burden. I
believe Congress could well set up a
tribunal or a bureau to investigate,
at least, and give the facts which
might determine a policy.

Mr. Lewis paid his respects to what
he termed "a general financial de-
mand for liquidation of labor and
deflation of wages" by declaring that
there was "nothing constructive in
the business viewpoint today, and
depression cannot be overcome by
cutting wages and further lowering
the purchasing power of labor."

He said that the coal industry, espe-
cially those of West Virginia, he said,
was "lamest of industries, whose hand
is crippled by industry, who are foment-
ing industrial difficulties that they
may get high prices."

"Be sure that if this do-nothing
policy of business leaves the issues
to be fought out," he said, "with the
government standing by as a neu-
tral observer, the public will have to
foot the bill."

The industry itself was "tremen-
dously wasteful," he asserted, in its
intermittent operation, and likewise
"operators got used to large margins
of profit during the war and want
to retain them." In general, he de-
clared that neither the anthracite
nor the bituminous industry had been
served by the government, which kept pace
with the advance of the cost of liv-
ing during and after the war, and
surely now they cannot be asked to
accept less than the small declines
living costs allow, which sum would
be so small as not to affect the con-
sumer's price, even if it escaped the
middlemen in the markets."